

C. R.
2361
CONFIDENTIAL
INDIA OFFICE
20 JAN 1885

[No. 51 of 1884.]

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th December 1884.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
The <i>St. James's Gazette</i> and the Indian Mussulmans ...	1509	Laluram Panday's case ...	1521
The official reports ...	ib.	The administration of Lord Ripon ...	ib.
The Bhagawangola line ...	ib.	Utterances of Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
The condition of Bengalis ...	ib.	Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Lord Ripon ...	1522
Persecution of the Brahmos at Chittagong ...	ib.	Lord Ripon and the zemindars ...	ib.
Municipal elections ...	ib.	Lord Ripon and the Press ...	ib.
Assistance to the police ...	ib.	The Bengal Legislative Council ...	ib.
Lord Ripon ...	1510	The administration of Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	The Bengal legislative measures ...	ib.
Discouragement of the martial spirit of Indians by Gov- ernment ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin's reception and the police ...	1523
Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Famine in Beerbhoom ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	Laluram Panday's case ...	ib.
Mr. Beverley and Dr. Payne ...	1511	Release of the Salem prisoners ...	1524
Cruelty in the Presidency Jail ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Erection of a memorial to Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Dr. Mackenzie and cruelties in the Presidency Jail ...	1525
A non-official Chairman for the Baraset Municipality ...	ib.	The Enquiry Commission ...	ib.
Deaths from starvation in Beerbhoom ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Famine in Bengal ...	ib.	The Post-office and native papers ...	ib.
Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Mr. Larpent ...	ib.
Prasanna Bagdini's case ...	ib.	The late Nawab Nazim ...	ib.
The Nizamut School ...	1512	Cashing of the bills of the secretaries of aided schools in post-offices ...	1526
Mohur Gope's case ...	ib.	The separation of the executive and the judicial func- tions and the extension of the right of jury trial in the case of natives ...	ib.
Lord Ripon's rules about the settlement of lands ...	ib.	Mr. Maguire and Baboo Benode Lal Mukerjea ...	ib.
The punishment of the Krisnagore officials ...	ib.	The want of an additional peon in the Baruipore Post- office ...	ib.
The confinement of a mendicant in a lunatic asylum ...	ib.	The reception of Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Mr. Rattray and the case of the niece of Ramjeebun Bagdi ...	ib.	British rule ...	ib.
Prayer for the metalling of a road passing through Somra and other villages ...	ib.	Distress in Bamuna ...	1528
Government nominees in the Kotchandpore Municipality ...	ib.	Welcome to Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
A European criminal acquitted ...	1513	The Native Press ...	ib.
The duty of Government ...	ib.	The cases of Laluram Panday and Mohur Gope ...	1529
The spoliation of a fair province ...	ib.	The inspection of subordinate Law Courts ...	ib.
The native character ...	ib.	The British Indian Association and Lord Ripon ...	ib.
The cruelties in the jails ...	ib.	The <i>Englishman</i> and Lord Ripon ...	1530
The Enquiry Commission ...	ib.	Lord Ripon and the separation of the executive and the judicial functions and the extension of the right of jury trial in the case of natives ...	ib.
Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Laluram Panday's case ...	1514	The Statutory Civil Service Examination ...	ib.
The Anglo-Indian community ...	ib.	Memorial of Mr. Fawcett ...	ib.
Greetings to the new Viceroy ...	ib.	The adoption of a liberal policy in the government of India ...	ib.
The killing of natives in Multan ...	ib.	Mr. Thompson and the success of the elective system ...	ib.
The Bengal Legislative Council ...	ib.	The Self-Government Bill ...	ib.
Lord Ripon at Saradaha ...	ib.	A Commission for enquiring about the cruelty in all the jails in the province ...	ib.
Anarchy in Chittagong ...	ib.	Mr. Cotton and Dr. Payne ...	1531
Lord Dufferin ...	1515	Lord Ripon and native manufactures ...	ib.
The Bhowanipore rape case ...	ib.	The meeting at the Town Hall for voting an address to Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Famine in Bengal ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Laluram Panday's case ...	ib.	Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Inevitable changes ...	ib.	Welcome to Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
Ripon meetings ...	1516	The Judges of the High Court ...	ib.
Municipal elections ...	ib.	Oppression upon the raiyats ...	1532
Communication of information about the chief political events to English papers ...	ib.	The Burdwan Municipality ...	ib.
The Eastern Bengal Railway ...	ib.	Lord Ripon ...	ib.
The Commission appointed to enquire into the cruelty in the Presidency Jail ...	ib.	The relief labourers at Setarampore ...	ib.
The mofussil jails ...	ib.	Famine in Cutwa ...	ib.
Loans to cultivators ...	ib.	Scarcity in Burdwan ...	ib.
Messrs. Beverley and Cotton ...	ib.	Rabid jackals at Barasat ...	ib.
Cruelties in jails ...	1517	Tigers in Santipore ...	ib.
Laluram Panday's case ...	ib.	The Secretary of the Maju School ...	1533
The Bhowanipore rape case ...	ib.	The indifference of the rulers of India ...	ib.
The retirement of Lord Ripon ...	ib.	The spirit of conciliation ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin ...	ib.
The Agricultural Department in Bengal ...	1518	Mr. Finucane ...	ib.
Famine in Bengal ...	ib.	Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	1519	Lord Ripon's reception ...	ib.
The Bengal Police ...	ib.	Municipal elections in Balasore ...	ib.
The Amlah ...	1520	Orissa canal oppression ...	ib.
The recommendations of the Excise Commission ...	ib.	The Secretariat Clerkship Examination ...	1534
The power of Indians ...	ib.	Mr. Thompson and famine ...	ib.
Lord Ripon's reply to the address presented by native editors ...	ib.	The use of Liverpool salt in Orissa ...	ib.
Lord Ripon and his opponents ...	ib.	Government Uriya Translator ...	ib.
Message for the Queen given to Lord Ripon ...	ib.	Lord Ripon ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin ...	ib.		
The case of Laluram Panday ...	1521		
Insubordination of Anglo-Indians ...	ib.		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	6th December 1884.
2	"Tripurá Vártavaha"	Comillah	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrackpore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	15th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	12th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	13th ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	16th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	8th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	425	14th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	12th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakashiká"	Comercolly	500	13th ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakashiká"	Calcutta	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	
19	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore	500	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	2nd ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta	850	15th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	12th ditto.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	12th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakinia, Rungpore	220	11th ditto.
30	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	500	14th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	10th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	15th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	13th ditto.
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
36	"Som Prakash"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	15th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	6th & 13th December 1884.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	16th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	450	12th to 20th December 1884.
41	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	225	
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	12th & 15th to 18th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká"	Ditto	520	12th to 19th ditto.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	15th to 20th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	13th December 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	11th & 18th ditto.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	15th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	13th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	12th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	250	29th November 1884.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	2nd December 1884.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	116	27th November 1884.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	November 1884.
62	"Taraka"	Ditto	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				

POLITICAL.

The *Pratihar*, of the 12th December, according to the *St. James's Gazette* has said that there is a powerful class in India (meaning the Mussulmans), who should not be by any means trusted by the English Government. The writer says that the apprehensions of the *Gazette* are unfounded. The writer believes that the *Gazette*, which is a Tory paper, intends to injure the Liberal party by insinuating that the administration of India by this party is making the Indian Mussulmans disloyal. Common Englishmen do not know how loyal Indians are, and what great help the English Government will obtain from the armies of the Native Princes in the event of a Russian invasion.

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 12th, 1884.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Moorshedabad Patrikâ*, of the 2nd December, complains that the official reports very rarely describe the true state of the country. The crop reports of Divisional Commissioners have appeared in the local *Gazette*. They set forth that there is no distress anywhere. The report about Meherpore is correct. The people of Beerbhoom are unable to understand that their condition is not wretched. Are the local officers fond of stating that people under their charge are happy? Do they collect their information from their sirdar bearers?

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

3. The same paper is sorry to notice that there is so much delay in commencing work on the Bhagawangola line. It was announced in the papers and in the *Gazette* that the Lieutenant-Governor had asked for two lakhs of rupees from the Government of India. Why did he not obtain separate sanction for money to be spent on the line?

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.

4. The same paper says that Bengalis are dependent on others for their clothes. They are fond of imitating the English; but they cannot imitate the good qualities of the English, such as their love for their country and their countrymen and their love of work, but only their bad qualities, such as the habit of drinking, luxuriousness, and so on.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.

5. The same paper says that Lord Ripon was a disinterested friend of the natives of this country. The civilians were all against him, but still he did not, for a moment, swerve an inch from the path of righteousness, and his sympathy for the poor was always great.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.

6. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th December, is sorry that the Brahmos of the Navabidhan sect are so much persecuted at Chittagong. They cannot get servants and cooks. They are publicly abused; their houses are burnt; they are waylaid, and so forth. The writer asks Mr. Lyall, the new Commissioner, to look into this matter closely and entreats him earnestly to make some arrangement for the protection of the Brahmos.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 6th, 1884.

7. The same paper is surprised to hear that the names of many graduates, and of men holding offices carrying salaries of more than Rs. 50 per month, were not included in the list of qualified voters for the Chittagong Municipality, and so many respectable men could not exercise their right of voting.

SANSODHINI.

8. The same paper says that men are liable to punishment for not assisting the police when called upon to do so. But the writer says that the police often detain men of respectability for nothing. The police of Chittagong detained

SANSODHINI.

several men for hours together on two occasions by saying that the Joint-Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police would come to investigate the matter of burning the houses of the Brahmos.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Dec. 6th, 1884.

9. The *Sulabh Samáchar*, of the 6th December, says that the feeling of attachment Lord Ripon is spontaneous throughout India. The demonstrations in his honour have put the enemies of natives out of countenance altogether.

CHARU VARTA,
Dec. 8th, 1884.

10. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 8th December, says that Lord Dufferin is well known as an experienced statesman. The writer hopes that he will satisfy Indians as much by governing them in a liberal spirit as he has satisfied his countrymen by his statesmanship. Lord Dufferin is thoroughly acquainted with Russian policy. He has been entrusted with the important task of fixing the boundary of the Russian dominion in Central Asia. India, which is poor, and is repeatedly suffering from famines, has not the power of bearing the expenses of a Russian war. Under these circumstances it may be hoped that Lord Dufferin will not unnecessarily engage in a war with Russia, but try to establish friendly relations between her and England. The writer says that the change of Viceroy every five years also leads to a change of policy. But he hopes that the good measures introduced by Lord Ripon will be developed by Lord Dufferin. India is to-day poor. Indians are suffering from many sorts of oppression. Respectable Indians have now to stand with bended head before the lowest official. Natives are excluded from all high offices. Indian soldiers do not obtain high offices. Natives are not encouraged to learn necessary manufacturing industries. Though salt is produced in abundance in India, it is imported from England for the use of this country. Famine now makes its appearance every year in the country. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will remove the above and other grievances of India.

CHARU VARTA.

11. The same paper says that though the English Government is the best that India has ever obtained, Indians are gradually losing a most important quality of their character under this administration. The Mussulman Emperors encouraged the martial spirit of Hindus. But unfortunately for the English Government, as well as for Indians, it has not encouraged this martial spirit. Had it done so it need not have feared either Russia or any other foreign enemy.

CHARU VARTA.

12. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has earned the gratitude of Indians by putting an end to the Afghan War, by repealing the Press Act, by requesting the Provincial Governors to encourage native manufactures, by appointing the Education Commission, by introducing the system of self-government, by appointing a Native Judge as Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, by taking two representatives of the zemindars into the Supreme Council to advocate their cause, and by trying to give effect to the Queen's noble Proclamation, and to govern India in the interests of Indians.

SAMACHAR,
Dec. 10th, 1884.

13. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th December, says that from the reply given by Lord Dufferin to the address of the Bombay Municipality, the way in which he will govern India may be inferred. He has given sufficient proof of courteousness and noble-heartedness. If Lord Dufferin be a sincere man like Lord Ripon, the measures introduced by his predecessor will bear good fruit under his administration. Whatever the political opponents of natives may think, Indians hope that they will be happy under the administration of Lord Dufferin. For this reason they accord him a cordial welcome.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 10th, 1884.

14. The same paper says that Dr. Payne's evidence before the Enquiry Commission shows that he is opposed to the system of Self-Government; that he is hostile to the Commissioners. He was not prepared to specify any instance of neglect of duties by the Commissioners. When he saw vague abuse would not do, he declined to answer the questions put to him by Mr. Cotton. Every disinterested person must say that Mr. Cotton has unmasked Dr. Payne. His hostility to the Commissioners arises from the fact that he and Mr. Justice Cunningham cannot bear to see that natives should be the municipal administrators of the town. The writer is sorry that Mr. Beverley has determined to lose the reverence of the people. What does Mr. Beverley mean by remonstrating against Mr. Cotton's examination of Dr. Payne? Does he want that it should not be ascertained from what motive a person is giving evidence? Mr. Beverley has been found out. From his remarks upon the Self-Government Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council, men concluded that he was hostile to that measure like Mr. Thompson. It is true that Mr. Beverley denies this. But his action has surprised the writer. Mr. Cotton has rightly said that when he is the representative of the municipality, he must consult Mr. Harrison.

15. The same paper says that Mr. Beadon must have learnt the art of torturing prisoners in some remote mofussil jail, where there was no one to remonstrate against his actions. The writer is glad that Mr. Thompson has appointed a Commission to enquire about the cruelty in the Presidency Jail. Mere expression of sorrow after reading the report of the Commission will not do. The power of punishing prisoners should be taken away from all jail officers. Offending prisoners should be punished according to the orders passed by law courts.

SAHACHAR.

16. The same paper earnestly requests all Bengalis to contribute money for the erection of a suitable memorial to Lord Ripon. He who will not do so will be considered as an undutiful son of Bengal.

SAHACHAR.

17. The same paper says that many persons desire that the Chairman of the Baraset Municipality should be selected from among the Commissioners. If a non-official Municipal Chairman be elected in such an important place as Baraset, the municipality will become a model one.

SAHACHAR.

18. The same paper is grieved to learn that distress has increased in Beerbhoom, and that people have begun to die of starvation. The writer will be sorry if Government sits idle at such a time.

SAHACHAR.

19. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 11th December, says that people will be able to keep their body and soul together till March with difficulty; but after March the pinch will come. They will not be able to support themselves without the assistance of the zemindars and of Government. There is great doubt whether zemindars will be able to realise their rents in March. Many will fail to pay their revenue. Government should look to these things.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Dec. 11th, 1884.

20. The same paper says that it speaks volumes in favour of Lord Ripon that those very Mussulmans, who hate the English as Kafers, actually carried him on their shoulders at Allyghur.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

21. Referring to the case of Prasanna Bagdini recently tried at Berhampore, the *Bharat Mitra*, of the 11th December, asks, was it with a view to prevent the publication in newspapers of accounts of such cases that the Lieutenant-Governor wanted to gag native papers?

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 11th, 1884.

PRATIKAR,
Dec 12th, 1884

22. The *Pratikar*, of the 12th December, says that the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal has immortalized his name by establishing the Nizamut School in Moorshe-dabad. The head master of this school has now removed the inconveniences formerly felt by students coming from distant places by establishing a hostel, which he himself superintends.

The Nizamut School.

PRATIKAR.

23. The same paper says that Mohur Gope prayed for the postponement of his case for ten days in order that he might make a motion in the High Court for the transfer of his case to another court. But Mr. Weekes did not grant that just and reasonable prayer, but himself sat in judgment upon Mohur, and unjustly sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The police investigation showed that Mohur was innocent, and that Mr. Walker was guilty. Still the Magistrate discharged Mr. Walker and punished Mohur. The doing of such gross injustice under the pretext of doing justice is tolerated now here except under the civilized English Government. Government is not ruining the people by taking no notice of such oppression, but is also injuring itself.

Mohur Gope's case.

PRATIKAR.

24. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has entitled himself to the gratitude of the ryots of the parts of India lying outside of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa by ruling that a re-settlement of lands should not be made except under certain specified circumstances, and that a fixed portion of the produce should be charged as revenue.

Lord Ripon's rules about the settlement of lands.

PRATIKAR.

25. The same paper is glad that Krishnagore is now at its ease owing to the transfer of several officials who had been making it uneasy. Every one knows of the punishment of Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay. The Sub-Inspector of Kaligunge thana and the protégé of Major Ramsay, Nadir Ali, has been sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 for unlawfully giving orders for the arrest of a woman, named Panchi Bedini. Still one of Major Ramsay's high-handed assistants, the Police Inspector Bipradas Mitter, remains in Krishnagore.

The punishment of the Krishnagore officials.

PRATIKAR.

26. The same paper says that a mendicant, named Krisnadas Babaji of Khagra in Berhampore, who eats loathsome food at the request of men, and who ate the flesh of a dead body, has been arrested by the police under orders from Government and has been confined in the lunatic asylum. The writer recommends that Krisnadas, who is a harmless person, should be released with a warning that he shall not eat the flesh of dead bodies again.

The confinement of a mendicant in a lunatic asylum.

PRATIKAR.

27. The same paper is sorry that Mr. Rattray has not consented to give Ramjeebun Bagdi copies of some papers. For this reason Ramjeebun is unable to make a motion in the Judge's court for a fresh trial of the case of his niece. The writer cannot comprehend why Mr. Rattray objects to giving copies of papers relating to a case which has been decided.

Mr. Rattray and the case of the niece of Ramjeebun Bagdi.

PRATIKAR.

28. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Somra, says that though he has often requested Government to metal the road leading from Panchpara and passing through Kolra, Somra and other villages, Government has not yet granted his prayer.

Prayer for the metalling of a road passing through Somra and other villages.

PRATIKAR.

29. Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Kotchandpore, Jessore, says that the rate-payers desire that Government should select Baboos Isvara Chunder Biswas and Beni Madhub Mitter and Miya Jamir Sirdar, who are the fittest persons in the place, as its nominees on the local municipality.

Government nominees in the Kotchandpore Municipality.

30. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 12th December, notices that

A European criminal acquitted.

an English jury has acquitted a soldier named Byrne, who was accused of killing a native.

The English kill natives like inferior animals, but the English jurors will not consider killing of natives to be homicide.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Dec. 12th, 1884.

31. The *Prajábandhu*, of the 12th December, says that the duty

The duty of Government.

of Government in this country is to conciliate the natives by giving them their just rights

and by making the Anglo-Indians treat them well. The Russians and the French are advancing slowly towards India. The existence of the British Empire in India is in peril. If the English are attacked from both directions, they will be at their wits' end. The repelling of foreign invaders depends upon the people of the country. But if they are not conciliated, if they are treated like inferior animals, they will not try to repel the attack. The apprehension of the *St. James's Gazette* that the natives owing to their hatred for Anglo-Indians will rise as one man is groundless. The natives are celebrated for their loyalty. They simply modestly represent their grievances to their rulers. That certainly does not show a spirit of rebelliousness.

PRAJABANDHU,
Dec. 12th, 1884.

32. The same paper says that the English took 12 lakhs of rupees

The spoliation of a fair province.

as a reward for giving the throne of Oudh to Sadat Ali. They realised from him all

their dues and took possession of the Fort at Allahabad, for the repair of which they charged the Nawab eight lakhs of rupees. They charged the Nawab three lakhs of rupees for the repair of the Fort at Fatehgarh. They bound him to maintain all soldiers employed in active duty. The subsidy rose from 56 to 76 lakhs. Shortly after this they snatched the Doab from the Nawab, and they expelled all Europeans not employed by Government from the Nawab's territories. By one treaty they took Ohunar, by another Benares, Gazipore, and Cawnpur. In the year 1801 Lord Wellesley compelled the Nawab to make over half his kingdom with a revenue of 136 lakhs to the English. The English never cared for right or wrong in their greed of money.

PRAJABANDHU.

33. The same paper says that the natives are not selfish. Akbar

The native character.

treated Hindus and Mahomedans alike, and so the natives still cherish his memory. They

want nothing but justice at the hands of the English, and immunity from insults.

PRAJABANDHU.

34. The same paper is glad to notice that the Lieutenant-Governor

The cruelties in the jails.

has appointed a Commission to enquire into the matter of the cruelties practised in the

Presidency Jail. But the writer does not understand why Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Jail, is made a member. The man who has been charged with cruelty is made the judge. Mr. Thompson wants to hood-wink the public by appointing such a Commission as this.

PRAJABANDHU.

35. The same paper says that Dr. Payne's evidence was taken by the

The Enquiry Commission.

Enquiry Commission, which was forced on the Calcutta Municipality by Mr. Thompson. It

has been proved that when Dr. Payne was the Health Officer, his recommendations were not accepted by the Commissioners, and that he has therefore set up the present agitation in order to wreak his vengeance on them. The writer thinks that the eyes of Mr. Thompson will now be opened.

PRAJABANDHU.

36. The *Education Gazette*, of the 12th December, says that Lord

Lord Ripon.

Ripon has laid the natives of this country under very great obligation in many respects.

The natives also gratefully remembering his service have spared no effort

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 12th, 1884.

to honour him. They worshipped him like a god. They have shown the world that the natives are loyal subjects, and that they are grateful to their benefactors.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 12th, 1884.

37. The same paper notices that Laluram Panday has been discharged by the Judge of Mozufferpore. The writer will be glad if the number of independent

Laluram Panday's case.

judicial officers like Mr. Brett increase in the valley of Assam.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

38. The *Sulabh Samáchar*, of the 13th December, says that though the Anglo-Indians have conquered the bodies of natives, they have not yet been

The Anglo-Indian community.

able to conquer their minds, and they will not be able to do so as long as they will think themselves to be conquerors. But if they follow the example of Lord Ripon, and look upon all classes of men as equal in the eye of the law, they will be able to win the hearts of the natives in the same way as he has done.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

39. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 13th December, asks the new Viceroy not to mind what the agitators and the Editors say. He need not be anxious to

Greetings to the new Viceroy.

please either Europeans or Natives, but should have the mission of England in India before him to guide him. He will be regarded as a great hero if he can send the tide of Russian invasion back beyond the Caucasus. But if he can unite the Natives and Europeans by one bond of union, the world will be loud in his praise. The new Viceroy is a messenger sent by God. He should always be partial to the good, and should regard the natives with kindness. God will help him.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

40. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th December, says that two of the soldiers, who actually killed a native when out on a niggard-hunting expedition in Multan, were sen-

The killing of natives in Multan.

tenced to imprisonment by the court of the first instance, and another was committed to the Sessions. The Chief Court of Lahore has acquitted him. The writer thinks that the other two should be brought out from the jail after an apology has been made to them. Are the natives to say after this that European offenders are properly tried in this country?

SANJIVANI.

41. The same paper complains that 8 out of the 13 members of the Bengal Legislative Council are Government officials. The Lieutenant-Governor can do

The Bengal Legislative Council.

just as he likes in that Council. No good can be expected from such a Council as this. The writer is afraid that the Self-Government Bill will be greatly mutilated by the civilians who compose the Council. Lord Dufferin's views in favour of the Self-Government scheme will not be of any avail.

SANJIVANI.

42. The same paper notices a small incident at Stradaha, which shows the magnanimity of Lord Ripon to the best advantage. While the steamer,

Lord Ripon at Stradaha.

which carried Lord Ripon from Rampore Beaulah was stopping before the village of Saradaha, some of the villagers came to see him, and His Lordship came out and exchanged a few words of courtesy with them. In a country where men cannot approach even a Magistrate, common villagers were admitted into the presence of the Viceroy. This shows the magnanimity of Lord Ripon.

SANJIVANI.

43. The same paper complains that anarchy prevails in Chittagong.

Anarchy in Chittagong.

The school, the mandir, and the houses of the Brahmos have been burnt down to the ground. They are being insulted at every step, and attempts are being made to drive them away. The police officers cannot trace the offenders. The writer asks Mr. Thompson to take speedy measures to remedy these evils.

44. The same paper says that God alone knows whether Lord Dufferin's administration will be as happy as that of Lord Ripon; but his public utterances have inspired the writer with hope. It appears that he will water, prune, and rear the plant of Self-Government. The civilians thought that after the retirement of Lord Ripon, they would deprive the people of their municipal freedom, but the writer is glad to find that Lord Dufferin is determined to do good to the people and to extend municipal rights. Lord Dufferin has firmly asserted that he will do what he thinks proper for the good of the country, and that the pleasure or displeasure of any section of the community will not be able to influence him in the discharge of his duties. The cries of Anglo-Indians will not be able to daunt him.

45. The same paper condemns the action of the Magistrate in dismissing, the Bhowanipore rape case after asking a few questions to Prasanna, the ravished girl. Prasanna was married. She had a husband who was away, and her uncle was her guardian. She was not positive that she was 16 years of age. If she is 15 the case, under section 361, will be against her ravisher. Prasanna may not have any case, but if she is 15 her guardian can prosecute the offender. Even though she be 16, her husband can sue the European accused under section 497. Then, again, the absence of Ramjiban, her uncle, who was so anxious about the matter on the day appointed for the case, is a mystery. The writer thinks that the police officer who refused to enquire into the case, the Sub-divisional Officer who with ample powers did not make an enquiry, and the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the district who did not institute an enquiry instantly, should be punished for neglect of duty.

46. A correspondent of the same paper, writing of the distress about Rampore haut, says that the officer who enquired into the condition of the people never took note of the proportion of the arable land that has been cultivated, and the writer does not understand how they could say that the yield would be 6 annas. Even if the produce is 6 annas, the distress will not be alleviated. For the last three years the produce has been scanty. The man whose fields yield anything will be better off; but the distress of his neighbours will be all the same. People cannot get work, and loans are refused to them. Living under such circumstances is really a problem. Again the wages have come down from 5 annas to 4 pice. Does not that show that people are in distress? If these be not the signs of approaching famine, the people are helpless.

47. The same paper is glad to announce the discharge of Laluram Panday by Mr. Brett, the Judge of Mozufferpore.

48. The same paper publishes a letter communicated to it, in which the writer says that it would be wrong to affirm that the English rule has done us no good. But it can, at the same time, be safely affirmed that unfortunate natives were not treated like wild beasts during the ascendancy of the less civilized Mahomedans, and that the gulf between the conquerors and the conquered was not so broad. Is it not deplorable that native women are violated with impunity? It is clear that these oppressions must come to an end. It is now the nineteenth century when the theory of equal rights has gained such a firm footing in the minds of men. Let people proclaim the stories of oppression with a stentorian voice. There are men amongst the Liberals in England who are prepared to do anything for India. If men like Lord Ripon are appointed rulers, these oppressions will soon come to an end.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

49. The same paper says that a monster meeting was held at Dinagepore on the 30th of November in honour of Lord Ripon, and that meetings were held

Ripon meetings.

in his honour at Hazaribagh, Dogachhi, Burrisal, Nattore, Bagirhat, Berhampore and Haldibari. People came from Kumarkhally to welcome Lord Ripon at Paradah.

SANJIVANI.

Municipal elections.

50. Correspondents writing to the same paper from Baranagar and Culna say that elections at those places were a success.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

51. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 13th December, says that Indians should make arrangements for communicating by telegraph information about the chief political events to the celebrated English papers at least thrice in the week. If this is done, Indians will derive much benefit at small cost.

Communication of information about the chief political events to English papers.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

52. The same paper says that it thought that now that the Eastern Bengal Railway had come under Government, the inconveniences of the passengers would be

The Eastern Bengal Railway.

removed. But the inconveniences of the passengers, far from diminishing, have now increased. The writer complains that the train now starting from Calcutta at 7-30 A.M., reaches Goalundo at 5 P.M. This arrangement is very inconvenient to passengers. The writer recommends that the train should start from Calcutta at 9 A.M. Formerly lights were given in the third class carriages; but since the assumption of the management of the railway by Government, lights are not given in those carriages. The railway officers at the Sealdah and Goalundo stations behave very rudely towards gentlemen.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

53. The same paper thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for appointing

a Commission to enquire into the cruelty in the Presidency Jail. The writer hopes that the appointment of the Commission

The Commission appointed to enquire into the cruelty in the Presidency Jail.

will have the effect of putting an end to the cruel treatment of the prisoners.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

54. The same paper says that it has not the power to give an idea of

The mofussil jails.

the horribly cruel treatment of the inmates of the mofussil jails, which are seldom visited by the superior jail officers, and which are situated in places which are seldom visited by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is painful to think that man can be so cruel to his fellowman. The prisoners are not allowed sufficient food. Few men well to do can escape illness if they are sent to jail. The backs of the prisoners are full of sores caused by flogging. If healthy prisoners do not work as much as the Superintendents desire, they are confined in dark solitary cells, and allowed only in the evening food so loathsome that even, though a person is extremely hungry, he will refuse to eat it. Unduly hard work, repeated and cruel floggings, and insufficient food are the causes of the excessive mortality in jails.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

55. The same paper has an article (communicated by a ryot) in

Loan to cultivators.

which the writer says that the ryots are ruined by borrowing money at high rates of interest from the mahajans. Many ryots are at present unable to engage in profitable cultivation owing to want of money. Government will greatly benefit them by lending them money at small interest.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

56. The *Bangabāsī*, of the 13th December, says that Mr. Beverley has been found out. As the President of the Enquiry Commission, he has betrayed his

Messrs. Beverley and Cotton.

one-sidedness. The writer applauds Mr. Cotton for his boldness and his

liberal views. Dr. Payne has admitted that he bears a grudge to the Commissioners. He was in their pay; he did things without consulting them; he wasted the money belonging to the Commissioners. He knows very little of the Municipality, and yet he is at the bottom of the present agitation. Dr. Payne is a big man; he has great influence with Europeans in high position; but he is an enemy of the natives. The writer thanks Mr. Cotton for ably extorting damaging confessions from Dr. Payne.

57. The same paper is glad to learn that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a Commission to enquire into the matter of jail discipline. The writer hopes that the Commission will carefully enquire into the matter and will not be biassed like Mr. Beverley.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

58. The same paper is glad to notice that Laluram Panday has been discharged; but the unfortunate Mohur Gope is still rotting in jail. He brought a charge of theft against Mr. Walker. The police enquiry proved his claim, and still Mr. Weekes discharged Mr. Walker after reading the papers. The case was not properly tried. On the other hand, the Magistrate proceeded with the case against Mohur with earnestness. The man was sentenced to imprisonment on the evidence of those who were accused by Mohur.

BANGABASI.

59. The same paper publishes a letter from a correspondent at Berhampore. The writer says that Baboo Ishan Chundra Sen was in charge of the district, when the uncle of Prasanna, the outraged girl, came to Berhampore to file his application. The Baboo received the application, and then returned it to the applicant ordering him to proceed to the Magistrate, who was on tour. When the application was placed before the Magistrate, he fixed a day for the trial, made it over to Mr. Rattray, a Deputy Magistrate, and ordered the Assistant Superintendent of Police to investigate the case. After the investigation, the Assistant Superintendent returned to Berhampore with Prasanna. Two of Mr. Oldham's men, too, came with him. The police officer brought Prasanna before Mr. Rattray in court. Mr. Rattray asked her whether she had any case against any body. She said no. Then she was questioned about her age. She replied, she was either 15 or 16. Mr. Rattray saw there was no cause of complaint, and he decided the case. The writer says, this was illegal, as the case should not have been tried on any other day except on that fixed by the Magistrate. If Prasanna is really 16, no case, under section 363, can lie against any body, but where is the proof that she was 16? Prasanna could not say positively that she was 16. The proceedings in this case were therefore illegal. A vakil of the Judge's court was present on that day at that court. He has asked the complainant to take copies of the proceedings.

BANGABASI.

60. The same paper says that many right-minded, conscientious, honest, and dutiful Englishmen are sorry at the retirement of Lord Ripon. All right-minded men will be sorry to lose such a well-meaning ruler; but the natives are greatly grieved. Lord Ripon is going to his own country, but the natives think that they are parting with a dearest friend of theirs for ever. Perhaps they will never again get such a sincere friend. Will all the enthusiasm of the natives end with these festivities in honour of Lord Ripon? Is it not desirable to establish some national institution in Lord Ripon's honour that will mark a new political era in the history of India?

BANGABASI.

61. The same paper says that the first utterances of Lord Dufferin will fill Anglo-Indians with sorrow. They expected that the first acts of his Lordship's administration would be to gag the Bengali Press, to abolish

BANGABASI.

Cruelties in jails.

Laluram Panday's case.

The Bhowanipore rape case.

The retirement of Lord Ripon.

Lord Dufferin.

Self-Government, and to deprive natives of all high appointments. They are sorry to find that their expectations are not to be fulfilled. Lord Dufferin praises Lord Ripon, the man so much hated by Anglo-Indians. The utterances of Lord Dufferin show that he will probably be a worthy successor of Lord Ripon. The writer hopes that these utterances may be given effect to. He warns the new Viceroy to beware of the bad influence of Anglo-Indians.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 18th, 1894.

62. The same paper thinks the projected Agricultural Department of Bengal should undertake the following works :—

The Agricultural Department in Bengal.

- 1st.—The collection of agricultural statistics for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.
- 2nd.—The ascertainment of the number of horses and buffaloes employed in agriculture, and the number of cows, sheep, goats and swine.
- 3rd.—The ascertainment of the quantities of grains produced, imported, exported, and consumed.
- 4th.—The compilation of a register of rainfall and of temperature and a record of the advantages and disadvantages of irrigation.
- 5th.—The ascertaining of the physical and rough chemical peculiarities of the surface and of the subsoil.
- 6th.—The ascertainment of the system of agriculture in vogue in every district.
- 7th.—The examination of the implements used in agriculture.
- 8th.—The ascertainment of the quantity of agricultural work done by manual labour, by beasts, by the force of water and with the aid of steam.
- 9th.—The ascertainment of the state of the horses, cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goat.
- 10th.—The collection of information about manures, forestry, agricultural societies.

In collecting agricultural information, Government should not look to the expense, but only to the correctness of the information. If model farms are to be established, a chemical laboratory and a workshop should be attached to it.

BANGABASI.

63. Baboo Krishna Chandra Bandopadhyaya, the special correspondent of the same paper, apprehending that his reports on the famine may not be regarded by the public as trustworthy, gives a clear description of the state of the country from official records. Public officers have in many instances distinctly pronounced that in many villages in the Manteshvar thana alone either famine will make its appearance or scarcity will be seriously felt. In these villages, suffering is very great at the present moment; but the Government is still indifferent. This is curious indeed. Does Government mean to say that it does not believe even its officers? Really this attitude of Government is inexplicable. The writer humbly beseeches Government to grant some relief in order that many may yet be spared their lives. Many of the villages in which the public officers apprehended neither famine nor scarcity are in distress. In the village of Nasgram, in the Sahebgunge thana in Burdwan, the extent of arable land is 3,000 bighas, of which 300 bighas only were cultivated, and of which 30 bighas only will yield a small amount of grain. The total rent charge of the village is Rs. 9,000, of which only Rs. 600 have been realised. The zemindar is pressing for payment. There are 13 tanks in the village, the water of which is used both for the purposes of bathing and of drinking. Some of these tanks have not a drop of water in them. Water in five of them

may last till Magh, and in one of them till March. If there is no rain till that time both men and cattle will die for want of both food and water. The poorer classes have been suffering from April. Their suffering is ever on the increase. The scarcity has grown severe from August. There is no fodder for cattle and no grass in the fields. There are three to four hundred able-bodied men in the village, but they get no work. Fifty persons have left the village altogether, and 100 persons, both males and females, have gone to distant places in quest of work. The condition of respectable middle class men is deplorable. Deaths on account of starvation have also taken place in this village. Binde Chhutar and Keshab Muchi have lost their lives for want of food. The writer gives a long list of names of really starving persons. The writer thinks that 200 families, including 800 souls, among the lower classes, and 400 families, including 1,500 souls, among the higher classes, are suffering, but the sufferings of 400 men in the lower classes and 500 in the higher classes are intense. When the writer went to Bagdipara, weak and emaciated old men and old women fell at his feet at every step.

64. The *Sádháraní*, of the 14th December, says that Indians have not yet been able to make any definite idea of the character of Lord Dufferin. The statement

SADHARANI,
Dec. 14th 1884.

made by him in Belfast that he would endeavour to satisfy all classes in India has not reassured the writer. A statement like this made to satisfy all classes smells of diplomacy. His praise of the Indian civilians has awakened suspicion in the minds of the people. He who tries to please everybody has to swerve from the path of duty. Lord Dufferin has also promised to Messrs. Lethbridge, Buckland and Co. to look to the interests of the zemindars. He has also promised to the Manchester merchants to afford every facility for their flooding the Indian market with Manchester cloth. Lord Dufferin's assurance of peace awakened the hope in the mind of Indians that they would not have to bear the expenses of a Russian war. But he again said at a meeting of the Northbrook Club that though the feelings of Russia are friendly, England will have to depend for the defence of the Indian Empire upon her troops and careful watching of the frontier. This has dashed to the ground all hopes of peace. The course recommended by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says the writer, is the wisest one. The *Gazette* has said that the defiant courageousness of the Anglo-Indians, and especially of the non-official Anglo-Indians, is more to be feared than the extension of the Russian Empire, and that he who will be able to check his countrymen will be the fit Viceroy of India in these times. If Lord Dufferin acts according to the above wise advice, he will have no difficulty in successfully governing India. Lord Dufferin's utterances in Bombay make one hope that he will follow the policy of Lord Ripon.

65. The same paper says that while the police should be the protector of the weak it is their oppressor. The

SADHARANI.

The Bengal Police.

police of no country possesses so much power and commits so much oppression as the police of Bengal. The Bengal Police can apprehend a person without a warrant if it thinks the offence to be serious and can summon witnesses to prove a criminal's guilt. It can investigate a case at its own pleasure. It can also discharge a criminal at its pleasure. The police of England can apprehend persons at its own pleasure, but it can never discharge them. The police officers who possess enormous power are uneducated and obtain small salaries. The Sub-Inspectors obtain salaries of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, and the highest pay of head-constables is Rs. 15. Half the number of the 2,500 head-constables do not obtain salaries of more than Rs. 10. It is no wonder that under these circumstances the police should abuse the power with which it is entrusted. Government should increase the salaries of Sub-Inspectors and head-constables, and employ men of education and good character in the police.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

66. The same paper says that the complexity of laws, the sophistries of counsel, and the foolishness of judicial officers, have made it impossible for one to obtain justice.

The amlah.

A suitor cannot escape after paying the court-fees and the pleaders' fee. He must bribe the amlah if he desires to be saved from inconvenience. Until the salaries of the amlah are increased, they will remain corrupt. The writer has heard that Government is considering about the propriety of increasing the salaries of the amlah. The Administrator-General, Mr. Broughton, has advised Government to increase the salaries of the amlah. High authorities like Sir John Strachey, Sir Cecil Beadon, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse have recommended that the position of the amlah should be improved. Mr. Thompson, the High Court, and the Board of Revenue have turned their attention to the matter. This is a hopeful sign. If the salaries of the amlah are increased, and if educated men are appointed as amlah, the abuses of the law courts will be removed, and the suitors will be saved from fleecing.

SADHARANI.

67. The same paper says that the recommendations of the Excise Commission are good. If the Board of Revenue gives effect to these recommendations the Excise Department will be reformed in a considerable measure.

The recommendations of the Excise Commission.

SADHARANI.

68. The same paper says that the countless millions of India have risen like one man to show honour to the great man who has infused in them life by his mighty efforts for the introduction of self-government in the country.

The power of Indians.

This great rising testifies to the success of the measure. Indians have now come to know themselves. They have come to see how mighty is the power which is possessed by millions of united men. There are other powers in the world than brute force. The downtrodden Indians may proudly say to-day that there are other powers than brute force. The heads of those proud Englishmen who used to say that India has been conquered by the sword and must be maintained by the sword are bent down to-day. The heart-force of Indians has to-day humbled the Force and Fraud Company, who are the adorers of brute force.

SADHARANI.

69. The same paper says that in his reply to the address presented to him by native Editors, Lord Ripon has not tried to please them with sweet words, but has given them wholesome advice like a true friend. For this the Editor thanks him a hundred times.

Lord Ripon's reply to the address presented by native Editors.

SADHARANI.

70. The same paper says that Lord Ripon opened his heart in his reply to the address of the native community in Belgachia. He said that when the dust raised by the controversy about some of his measures had subsided, even his opponents would come to perceive that those measures were calculated to benefit both England and India. The Editor hopes that these moving words will touch the hearts of his opponents.

Lord Ripon and his opponents.

SADHARANI.

71. The same paper contains a poem in which the writer requests Lord Ripon to tell the Queen that those who once possessed the Kohinur are now suffering from famine, and are being oppressed by demons, and that if she does not save them now India will be ruined.

Message for the Queen given to Lord Ripon.

SADHARANI.

72. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has not been so cautious in his utterances in Bombay as in England and Ireland. From the reverence of Indians for Lord Ripon he has undoubtedly come to perceive that a Viceroy like Lord Ripon is the fit ruler of India. Indians will be completely satisfied if he pursues, as he has promised, the policy which is calculated to benefit Indians.

Lord Dufferin.

73. The same paper says that the planters of Purneah thought that they would humiliate the police. But they have been disappointed. The writer praises

SADHARANI,
Dec. 13th, 1884.

The case of Laluram Panday.

Mr. Brett for discharging Laluram Panday.

74. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 14th December, says that the leading men in England have come to perceive the necessity of checking the spirit of disobedience

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 14th, 1884.

Insubordination of Anglo-Indians.

shewn by Anglo-Indians. The people of England have come to know that Anglo-Indians are opposed to every measure calculated to improve the condition of the people of India. Mr. Gladstone distinctly declared during the agitation on the subject of the Ilbert Bill that the ascendancy of Anglo-Indians should be checked. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has recently given the same advice to Lord Dufferin. It says that the spirit of insubordination of the Anglo-Indian is a source of much greater uneasiness than the probability of a Russian invasion. If the natives become disloyal the oppression of the Anglo-Indians will be its cause. Every ruler in India should try to hold this class in check. India can never prosper unless Anglo-Indians are put down. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will listen to the advice given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

75. The same paper says that there is no knowing whether the Chinese will give up the use of opium if the British Government sacrifices its opium revenue

DACCA PRAKASH.

The opium question.

by giving up its opium trade. Who can tell whether they will not procure opium from other places? Where is the guarantee that the leaders of the anti-opium agitation will not take to the opium trade by opening factories here and there? No well-wisher of India can advise Government to sacrifice such an enormous revenue. Spirits are more dangerous than opium. Drunkenness is ever on the increase in India. It ruins a man completely. Are not Englishmen who are so anxious to do good to China aware of the increase of drunkenness in this country? Are not the duties of England towards India of a more paramount nature than those towards China?

76. The same paper says that the Judge of Mozuffurpore has pronounced the case of calf-stealing to be no case of theft, for which Laluram Panday was hauled

DACCA PRAKASH.

Laluram Panday's case.

up before the court. He is of opinion that the case is one of disputed right, and should have been made over to the Civil Court, and still poor Mohur Gope is allowed to rot in jail for that case. The writer hopes that Mr. Thompson will take notice of Mohur's case and order Mohur to be released.

77. The same paper says that Anglo-Indians who are fond of power finding that the Ilbert Bill is based on the principles of equality led an organized oppo-

DACCA PRAKASH.

The administration of Lord Ripon.

sition against it. But for the liberal administration of Lord Ripon the national life would have remained dormant. Though for various reasons the self-government scheme could not get full play, still it has helped the awakening of the national life to a very great extent. During the administration of Lord Lytton the people were gagged, and their political zeal came to an end.

78. The same paper says that the public utterances of Lord Dufferin in Bombay are re-assuring. The writer will be glad to find if His Lordship act in the

DACCA PRAKASH.

Utterances of Lord Dufferin.

spirit of what he says. The writer will not entertain any hope before examining His Lordship's actions lest he should meet with disappointment.

79. The same paper contains a piece of poetry in which the writer expresses a fear that after the departure of Lord Ripon the Anglo-Indians will greatly oppress

DACCA PRAKASH.

Lord Ripon.

the people. The writer asks Lord Ripon never to forget India. Lord Ripon

is requested to make the grievances of India known to the Empress, and tell her how the cruel planters are harassing the people, and even violating the chastity of their females.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

80. The *Samaya*, of the 15th December, says that Lord Ripon is a foreign ruler. But his retirement is looked upon with great sorrow by all classes of men in this country. The reason is that the natives are always trampled under foot. They forgot much of their grief during his administration. Hence it is that they regard his retirement as a great calamity.

Lord Ripon.

SAMAYA.

81. The same paper is glad to hear that, though unwilling at first, the zemindars have at length come to the resolution of giving an address to Lord Ripon. The address does not set forth the merits of His Lordship's administration, but it speaks only of the Tenancy Bill. It does not speak well for the taste of the zemindars that they should have dilated upon the measure at the time of the retirement of the Viceroy. They were well aware that His Lordship would not interfere with the Bill any more, and still they harped on the subject. The reply given by His Lordship to their address has given great pleasure to the writer. Every word of that reply shows the greatness of Lord Ripon. It has put many of the zemindars to shame.

Lord Ripon and the zemindars.

SAMAYA

82. The same paper says that in reply to the address presented by the Native Press to Lord Ripon, His Lordship has in a friendly spirit given them some very sound advice. He has pointed out that the function of the Press is not only to criticize but also to praise. The writer hopes that the Editors of native papers will follow the advice given by His Lordship.

Lord Ripon and the Press.

SAMAYA.

83. The same paper remarks that out of the 13 members of the Bengal Legislative Council, eight are dependent upon the President of the Council for their prospects and promotion, and so they cannot be expected to oppose any measure which has his support. The small minority of independent members are powerless in the Council. The writer thinks that an agitation should be set on foot to remodel the constitution of the Council. The present Viceroy is a great statesman. A representation on this subject made to him is likely to bring about the desired result.

The Bengal Legislative Council.

SAMAYA.

84. The same paper says that Lord Ripon had the good of India at heart. In every department of the administration he was guided by the intention of doing good to the people. There were mistakes in his administration, but no human being is without mistakes. But the writer is not prepared to say that he ever did anything wrong intentionally.

The administration of Lord Ripon.

SAMAYA.

85. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor's speech in the Bengal Legislative Council causes some doubt as to the passing of the Self-Government Bill. The attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor and his Council towards that Bill is such that the prospects appear to be very gloomy. But Lord Ripon has requested Lord Dufferin to watch the progress of self-government, and has himself promised to watch it from England. This alone inspires the writer with some hope.

The Bengal Legislative measures.

Two other measures to be introduced into the Bengal Council are the registration of tenures and the re-introduction of the ancient patwari and canoongo systems. The writer thinks that the Collectors are so hard-worked that the work of the registration of tenures should be entrusted to other officers.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

86. The same paper remarks that the Police greatly ill-treated those who went to receive Lord Dufferin. There was no such complaint during the reception of Lord Ripon. The Police has become oppressive even before the retirement of Lord Ripon. The writer hopes that the new Viceroy will take notice of the conduct of the Police.

SAMAYA.

87. A correspondent writing to the same paper regrets that he has not yet become aware of what Mr. Thompson has done to relieve the distress in Beerbhoom, after his visit to that place. Fifty lakhs of rupees are being collected every year for relieving famine. But the writer wants to know what has been done with the collections of the past five years. He has a right to ask, he thinks, as to how the money has been appropriated.

Famine in Beerbhoom.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

88. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 15th December, on "Lularam Panday's case":—Laluram Panday of Purneah has been acquitted by the Sessions Court of Mozufferpore. One cannot without feeling uneasy even think of the sad plight to which Bengal would have been reduced had Laluram been punished by the court. Recently three questions have successively received the attention of the public, namely, first, the Jurisdiction Bill; second, the question of the jurisdiction of District Magistrates over Magistrates possessing first class powers; and third, Laluram Panday's case. The subject of the Jurisdiction Bill and of the modifications it underwent has been repeatedly dwelt upon. It cannot be said that those modifications have not proved injurious to the people of this country, because it is clear that the bestowal of the privilege of trial by jury upon Europeans, and the rule that this jury will be mostly composed of Europeans, have already helped to increase, and are likely to increase still further, the high-handedness of Europeans in this country. If Luluram Panday had been punished for having simply done his duty in sending up Mr. Walker for trial, it would have simply had the effect of aggravating the unruliness of Europeans in the mofussil.

Laluram Panday's case.

Since the agitation about the Jurisdiction Bill, not a few Europeans in this country have in a manner become mad. Many of the non-official Europeans were always extremely high-handed, but since that agitation they have sought to trample upon natives by all means in their power. Not a few officials also have joined them for the same purpose. Even the highest executive and judicial officers of the country, both directly and indirectly, encourage Europeans to become high-handed. Had not the authorities been blinded in their judgment in consequence of the agitation over the Jurisdiction Bill, Messrs. Manson, Sharp, Mosely and Ratray would never have dared to commit the oppressive acts which are severally laid at their door. If before the Jurisdiction Bill agitation there had been any oppression upon students similar to that which was committed subsequently upon school-boys in Dacca and elsewhere, the authorities would have doubtless hung down their heads through shame.

It was in an auspicious moment that the school-boys of Kishnagore found themselves placed in a position of difficulty. But for that occurrence and Lord Ripon's generous consideration of the matter, nobody can tell how long native students would have had to put up with similar oppression. Since the agitation over the Jurisdiction Bill, not only have the officials commenced to act oppressively, many non-officials also have taken to oppression.

The Webb case, the Francis case and many other cases of a similar nature have followed in quick succession. If Europeans had not thus gone mad, the Magistrate of Purneah would not have perhaps placed Laluram

Panday in a position of peril. The head and front of Laluram's offending seems to be that on finding evidence against Mr. Walker, he to meet the requirements of duty and of law sent up Mr. Walker for trial. But troubles came upon Laluram in consequence, and Mr. Weekes, the Magistrate, discharged Mr. Walker and his adherent Santalal in spite of evidence of their guilt, and punished Mohur Gope without going into evidence. For his action in the cases of Mohur Gope and Laluram Panday, Mr. Weekes ought to be severely punished.

It is really hard to believe that the action of Mr. Weekes in reference to these cases was marked by good faith. There had been probably many previous cases in which the defendants sent up for trial by Laluram had been similarly discharged, and yet in not one of those instances had Mr. Weekes punished him, but in the case under notice, after discharging Mr. Walker, Mr. Weekes at once suspended Laluram, directed that he should be criminally prosecuted, and ended by committing him to the Sessions.

The Lieutenant-Governor reproved the local officials of Krishnagore for their action in the cases of the students of that place, but what they did in those cases is nothing as compared with what has been done by Mr. Weekes in Mohur Gope's case. Mr. Brett, the Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore, who is well known for his judicial abilities, has made himself more famous by doing justice in the case of Laluram Panday, and he deserves the more credit, inasmuch as by punishing Laluram he might have pleased not a few Anglo-Indians. Mr. Brett has by his impartial judgment in this case done a service to Government and the indigo-planters alike. If Laluram had been punished, Anglo-Indians, and more particularly the indigo-planters, would have grown so formidable that Government would have found it no easy task to check them, whilst it is probable that for their increased high-handedness the indigo-planters of Purneah and Behar would have come to share the fate which formerly befell the tyrannical planters of Bengal. But though Laluram has been acquitted, he has been ruined by the expenses of the recent litigation.

The present Government of Bengal may not probably feel much annoyed at the oppressive conduct of Anglo-Indians. But as Mr. Thompson and the British Empire are not one and the same, and as the good and the evil of the one do not mean the good and the evil of the other, it behoves the authorities to adopt such measures as will make impossible the increase of oppression on the part of Anglo-Indians, as well as any neglect of their work by police officers in consequence of this case.

89. The same paper remarks that the case of the Salem prisoners will enable all officials who have yet any feeling left in them to perceive how many innocent men suffer imprisonment in this country in consequence of the existing rigorous criminal law. Lord Ripon, who has released the Salem prisoners, must be well aware of this. It behoves him therefore before he leaves this country to do something to mitigate that rigor. Only in two ways can this be done, namely, by amending the criminal law and by the introduction of the system of trial by jury.

90. The same paper contains an article on Lord Dufferin. The Editor remarks that from the fact that Lord Dufferin possesses the confidence of both Liberals and Conservatives, it is clear that His Excellency has no crotchets of his own, and that he is in the habit of carrying out the orders of the Ministry under whom he may at any time happen to be serving. This is not bad for India, for if the new Viceroy follows in his administration of the country, the line of policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone who is now in power, natives will

doubtless be benefited. Lord Dufferin is said to be a great diplomatist. If this is true, there is not much cause for regret. Diplomats do not as a rule completely yield themselves to the influence of others, and Lord Dufferin therefore will not probably allow himself to be completely influenced by Anglo-Indians, but will strive to rule India with impartiality. Natives do not want anything more than that. The new Viceroy is further said to be on friendly terms with Russians. If this is true, he will probably be able to prevent a war with Russia, and further, he may seek to govern India on the liberal principles on which Russia governs her subject territories. In both ways are natives likely to be benefited. From Mr. Gladstone's appointing Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, it is surmised that the Premier believes that Lord Dufferin is the fit person to carry out the policy, some time ago announced of checking Anglo-Indians by him. The Editor has been recently informed by an Irishman, who knows Lord Dufferin well, that the new Viceroy is eminently qualified to do justice to his high office.

91. The same paper remarks in reference to "Dr. Mackenzie's new tanning process" described by a correspondent of the *Statesman* in his letter on the cruel treatment of prisoners in the Presidency Jail, that the photograph taken of this operation by Dr. Mackenzie is doubtless one of hell. It is not certain whether British rule will for ever last in India; if it does, it is probable that English officials will have to alter their present line of administrative policy, or at least to give up the demoniac feelings which exist in their minds at the present time. If such a change ever takes place, what will people think on seeing Dr. Mackenzie's photograph? They will doubtless think that India was at the time, when that photograph was taken, governed by creatures who did not know God, and had no tender feelings in their hearts, and who delighted in witnessing bloodshed and acts of cruelty. It is really difficult to believe what the writer in the *Statesman* says of Dr. Mackenzie.

92. The same paper commends the ability and impartiality with which Mr. Cotton is doing his work on the Enquiry Commission, as the representative of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. The municipality is to be congratulated upon having received such a friend as Mr. Cotton at this critical time. The writer is glad that Dr. Payne has been discredited.

93. The same paper remarks that Lord Dufferin is likely to disappoint the hopes of Anglo-Indians, who think that he will adopt a policy of repression as regards the people of this country. It appears from the speech delivered by him in Bombay that the new Viceroy will follow the line of policy laid down by Lord Ripon.

94. The same paper condemns the action of the Postal Department in exempting the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and certain other newspapers from the payment of extra postage, even if they exceed 10 tolahs in weight, while all other newspapers are charged with it. This action is likely to lead people to question the impartiality of Government. The Editor asks native newspapers to agitate about the matter.

95. The same paper blames Government for transferring Mr. Larpent, Auditor of Local Fund Accounts, to Lahore. Mr. Larpent, it is said, incurred the displeasure of Government for advocating liberal principles.

96. The same paper says that the late Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad died of a broken heart. Government did not redress his grievances. It has forgotten how much Mir Jaffer did for it. The present Nawab has been deprived of the title of Nawab Nazim. The people of Bengal, however, will always accord

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

him the respect enjoyed by his ancestors. It is not true that the late Nawab Nazim sold his titles to Government for ten lakhs of rupees. The fact is, Government having repeatedly refused to pay the money that was due to him, he was compelled to make over to Government everything he had.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

97. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 15th December, says that the Secretaries of the aided schools have now much difficulty in cashing the bills as, according to present arrangements, these bills have to be cashed in the district treasury. Many of these schools are situated at a distance of two or three days' journey from the treasuries. In such cases it is easy to conceive the difficulty which the Secretaries are put to in obtaining the money. This inconvenience will be removed if it is ruled that they may obtain the money from post offices. By this rule also all apprehension of the cashing of the bills by any one who may steal them will be removed, as the Secretaries are well known to the local postal officers.

SOM PRAKASH.

98. The same paper says that even on the eve of his departure, Lord Ripon has not been indifferent to the welfare of Indians. He has recommended that the subject of the separation of the executive and the judicial functions should soon receive the attention of Government, and that the right of trial by jury should be conferred upon natives upon a more extensive scale.

SOM PRAKASH.

99. The same paper says that if Government wishes the welfare of the people, it should keep a sharp eye upon Mr. Maguire and upon Baboo Benode Lal Mukerjea who has been transferred from the Sonarpore police to Mathurapore.

SOM PRAKASH.

100. The same paper says that there are about 30 or 32 villages under the jurisdiction of the Baruipore post office. Inhabitants of some of these villages take daily papers. There is only one peon in the above post office. It is not possible that he will be able to distribute every day newspapers as well as letters in so many villages. Consequently the newspapers are distributed at the interval of three or four days. This arrangement is very inconvenient to those who take daily papers. The inhabitants of these villages desire that another peon should be employed for the present.

SOM PRAKASH.

101. The same paper says that some Anglo-Indians may think Natives mad upon seeing their enthusiasm for Lord Ripon. But will the people of England, too, think so? Whatever Englishmen may think, the writer desires that every Viceroy should produce such madness in Indians by their good qualities. If they can produce such madness, the seed of rebellion will be destroyed, and it will not be necessary to keep troops and to purchase arms and ammunition. The writer desires that the representatives of India in England will inform the Queen and Parliament of this.

SOM PRAKASH.

102. The same paper says that it is perhaps admitted on all hands that the condition of India under Mussulman rule was in all respects worse than its condition during the last years of Hindu rule. When the English first came to India, Indians had reached the lowest depth of degradation, owing to five hundred years' subjection to savage, illiberal and sensual Mussulman rulers. It must be admitted that the English have in some measure elevated the position of Indians, who were going down into the bottomless depth of degradation. The English are considered the most civilized nation in the world. Love of justice, noble-heartedness, love of freedom,

independence of thought and high culture are the noble characteristics of the English. When the Queen assumed the direct administration of India, she issued a noble proclamation, setting forth the policy according to which India was to be ruled. Every word of this proclamation testifies to the noble-heartedness of the English nation. Whether owing to the above proclamation, or owing to the national civilization, the English Government has been compelled to somewhat elevate the position of Indians. It has, within a short time, established profound peace in the country. Under Mussulman rule Indians were going down into the abyss of ruin; under British rule they are rising higher and higher. Though the English Government deserves the gratitude of Indians for many things, still both educated and uneducated natives have been for some years past finding fault with Government, and have been even showing irreverence towards it. It appears as if no one is satisfied with the way in which Government is benefiting the people. Such dissatisfaction is much to be regretted, and may lead to very evil consequences. It is the opinion of the public that this dissatisfaction is due to Government. The writer does not say that the people are not at all to blame for this. Indians are dissatisfied because not a single pledge given by the Queen has been redeemed. The main features of the British policy are the improvement of the mind by education, increase of comfort by the learning of science, increase of wealth by the adoption of free trade principles, and the protection of English interests and the patronizing of Englishmen by fair means or foul. Trained in these principles, the English have assumed the administration of India. Such a policy may be suited to an independent and vigorous nation, but in a dependent and weak country, owing to competition with powerful persons it produces evil results. Such has been the case in India. The English Government has opened schools and colleges for the education of the people; but men want bread. The field of employment is small; but the university is turning out many candidates for service every year. Consequently men cannot earn bread and complain that they have not profited in the least by the education they have received. Every Viceroy confers before coming to India with the merchants of Liverpool and Manchester and promises to benefit them, and this is done. The cotton mills of Bombay injured the Manchester trade in piece-goods. For this reason the cotton duties were abolished in defiance of justice. English education has removed the ignorance of the Indians, and has improved their taste, but has filled them with discontent inasmuch as owing to poverty they have no means to satisfy their desire for fine things. If talent is unhonoured by the king and men of rank, educated persons are dissatisfied and try their best to injure the king and the nobility. This dissatisfaction leads to revolutions. Government does not provide educated Indians with high offices which they deserve. Consequently the educated class of natives are dissatisfied with Government. By trade with England, India, it is true, is being slightly benefited, but it is also being injured. The loss of fertility of the soil, the want of the knowledge by which fertility can be increased by artificial means, the competition of other countries which are exporting the articles formerly exported by India, the increase of population without increase of wealth, and the want of manufacturing industry are increasing the poverty of India. Owing to the adoption of free trade principles, English articles which are manufactured by machinery are being sold in India at cheap prices, and are driving Indian articles which are manufactured by the hand out of the market. Thus manufactures are vanishing. Railway, telegraph, steamers, &c., have increased the comfort of Indians; but on deeper reflection it will appear that these machinery are not beneficial to India. Many persons who earned their livelihood by transporting goods before the opening of railways were deprived of their means of livelihood after the opening of railways. India

is now the field of work to Englishmen. The policy of the English seems to be that England should be nourished with the blood of India, that English interests should be protected, and that the mouths of Englishmen should be filled at all costs. But if Indians understand that this is the intention of Government, their dissatisfaction will reach its utmost limit, and matters will come to a crisis, either for better or for worse.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

103. A correspondent of the same paper says that the cultivators of the village Bamuna under thana Indash in the Bancoora district are suffering from scarcity of food, owing to repeated failures of crops on account of drought. Government will greatly benefit them if it removes the scarcity of water in the village, as well as afford relief to the distressed by giving orders for the excavation of a tank.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

104. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 15th December, welcomes Lord Dufferin in the name of the people of Bengal. Indians do not want that Lord Dufferin should alarm Russia and startle the world by pursuing a spirited and brilliant foreign policy. They will be satisfied if the country enjoys the blessings of peace and its condition is a little improved, if the oppression that is committed upon them diminishes, and if they obtain sufficient food. The 250 millions of India are adoring Lord Ripon because he has established peace and has tried to save natives from oppression. The writer tells Lord Dufferin that he has assumed the administration of India in a favourable time, his predecessor having to a great extent removed the discontent of Indians. All that Lord Dufferin has to do is to completely remove the discontent of Indians by following the policy introduced by Lord Ripon. The writer says that the hope has been awakened in his heart that Lord Dufferin will follow Lord Ripon's policy. The assurance given by Lord Dufferin that he will not turn from the course which may be most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to his care, either from fear or favour or any personal considerations, has re-assured Indians. The writer reminds Lord Dufferin of the Queen's command to him to act according to her noble Proclamation, and requests him to steer like Lord Ripon the vessel of the State with the aid of that compass, otherwise the vessel will run the risk of sinking in dangerous seas. The writer entreats Lord Dufferin to govern India in the interests of Indians, and invokes God's blessing upon his administration.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

105. The same paper says that even the Tories are now compelled to admit that Lord Lytton did a very wrong action in gagging the vernacular Press. Statesmen of liberal views like Lord Ripon have always been in favour of the freedom of the Press. In 1835, when British dominion had not yet been firmly established in India, Sir Charles Metcalfe conferred freedom upon the Indian Press. It is a matter of deep regret that Lord Lytton took away that freedom in 1878. It is not strange that a friend of the freedom of the Press like Lord Ripon should repeal Lord Lytton's Gagging Act. After reading the wise remarks made by Lord Ripon in his reply to the address presented to him by the native Editors, no one will perhaps try to gag the vernacular Press again. Lord Ripon has said that there is no necessity for a Gagging Act, as offending Editors can be adequately punished under the Penal Code; and as Government has the power of proclaiming martial law throughout the realm in times of danger. Lord Ripon is a great friend of the native Press. Lest the enemies of the native Press should injure it he has warned it. The writer says that native Editors should follow the advice of Lord Ripon. But the Editor can lay hand upon his heart and say that he has never been wilfully guilty of any journalistic

impropriety. Heaven knows how grieved he is in heart when he is compelled to censure any action of the officials. Lord Ripon himself sees how glad native Editors are when they can praise any ruler or any official for his actions. Lord Ripon should consider that native Editors are very much pained when Magistrates like Messrs. Tayler and Weekes encourage oppression upon the people. Lord Ripon should remember that the papers on the side of the Government in England can defend the policy of Government, because they are informed of all the particulars of that policy. But the English Government in India does not furnish native newspapers with any information. Consequently they sometimes wrongly condemn Government owing to ignorance. To say nothing of other native papers, even the *Education Gazette*, of which Government is the proprietor, is not furnished by it with information about its policy.

106. The same paper is satisfied with Mr. Brett's decision in the case of Laluram Panday. There can be no doubt about the fact that Laluram was placed in such a dangerous situation owing to the conspiracy of the Purneah planters. Justice will be upheld if Mohur Gope also is released by some just Judge like Mr. Brett. It appears from Mr. Brett's decision that he considers Mohur innocent. The writer, too, has shown before that Mohur is innocent. Will not the authorities take pity upon the poor man under these circumstances? Will not also the High Court condemn the action of Counsel Mr. Forbes? The writer will be glad if Laluram is reinstated in his former post.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 15th, 1884.

107. The same paper says that it is very desirable that the higher judicial officers should inspect from time to time the subordinate law courts. Much good may be effected by such inspection. But bad results will be produced if the higher officers inspect the subordinate courts with the intention of finding fault with the lower officers and the amlah. They should advise the subordinate officials in a friendly spirit. Good results may be produced if the District Judges inspect the court of the Magistrates, the Deputy Magistrates, the Munsiffs, and the Subordinate Judges. The District Judges now occasionally inspect the subordinate civil courts, but these visits are like angels' visits, few and far between. Much good may also be produced if the Judges of the High Court inspect the courts of the District Judges. When the High Court was established the Queen and Parliament ordered that the Judges of the High Court should inspect all subordinate courts and teach them the proper way of discharging duties by sitting in judgment with them. Sir Henry Maine tried to introduce the system of the High Court Judges periodically holding their courts in the mofussil. The mofussil courts are closed for one month during the Puja vacation, but the High Court remains closed for two months. Consequently the High Court Judges can inspect the mofussil courts during one month in the year without any interruption of work in their court. Government is deriving an income of 30 lakhs year after year from the law courts, consequently Government can easily meet the expenses of the inspection tours. Government should before all make good arrangements for a satisfactory administration of justice.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

108. The same paper says that the British Indian Association was at first unwilling to present an address to Lord Ripon at the advice of some evil counsellors. It is therefore gratifying to learn that the Association has presented an address to Lord Ripon, and that the *Hindu Patriot*, its organ, has joined other native papers in presenting an address to the retiring Viceroy.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

The British Indian Association and Lord Ripon.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
Dec. 15th, 1884.

109. The same paper says that it is glad that the *Englishman* has altered its tone. It says that Lord Ripon is carrying with him the unbounded reverence of

The *Englishman* and Lord Ripon.

the native community, and that he also commands such reverence of the European community as honesty of purpose and philanthropic feeling deserve. The writer is glad that the *Englishman* has profited by Lord Ripon's remarks upon the duties of the Press, and has come to appreciate in some measure the policy of Lord Ripon.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

110. The same paper says that Lord Ripon is preparing the way for the introduction of two beneficial measures, even on the eve of his departure. It is said that he has written two minutes—one recommending the separation of the executive and the judicial functions, and the other recommending the extension of the right of trial by jury in the case of native criminals.

Lord Ripon and the separation of the executive and the judicial functions, and the extension of the right of jury trial in the case of natives.

SURABHI,
Dec. 16th, 1884.

111. The *Surabhi*, of the 16th December, says that Lord Ripon has highly praised Lord Dufferin in some speeches in the course of the last few days. The

Lord Dufferin.

statement of Lord Dufferin that he hopes to rival his predecessors in points of self-abnegation and devotion to duty has re-assured the Editor and awakened many hopes in his mind.

SURABHI.

112. The same paper complains that few marks have been allotted to mathematics, history, &c., in comparison with those allotted to English composition in the Statutory Civil Service examination. Even if a

The Statutory Civil Service examination.

candidate is unsuccessful in passing in other subjects, he may be successful in the examination by writing the essay well. The writer does not so much object to the above arrangement as to the examination by Mr. Thompson of the essay paper. By the latter arrangement he will be able to pass his protégés, even if they are unsuccessful in other subjects.

SURABHI.

113. The same paper hopes that Indians will show that they possess the feeling of gratitude by erecting a memorial to Mr. Fawcett.

Memorial of Mr. Fawcett.

SURABHI.

114. The same paper says that it is evident from the enthusiasm for Lord Ripon shewn by all classes of Indians all over the country that it is essentially necessary to adopt a liberal policy in the administration

The adoption of a liberal policy in the government of India.

of India.

SURABHI.

115. The same paper says that it is natural that Lord Ripon, the introducer of the system of self-government, should be glad at the success of the elective system as proved by the recent Municipal elections. But it cannot determine how Mr. Thompson, who is desirous of depriving the Calcutta Municipality of its freedom, could express his joy at the success of that system. The writer suspects that the Lieutenant-Governor was unhappy in his mind at the success of the measure.

Mr. Thompson and the success of the elective system.

SURABHI.

116. The same paper says that a vigorous agitation should be set on foot for getting the Self-Government Bill passed in an improved form.

The Self-Government Bill.

SURABHI.

117. The same paper complains that there is only one Bengali member on the Commission which has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to enquire about the cruelty in the Presidency Jail. The writer

A Commission for enquiring about the cruelty in all the jails in the province.

says that when it is alleged that oppression is committed upon native prisoners, only one English member should have been appointed, and the rest of the members should have been selected from Bengalis.

The public believe that the prisoners in other jails of the province are treated as cruelly as those in the Presidency Jail, or perhaps even more cruelly. The writer recommends that a Commission should be appointed to enquire about the cruelty in all the jails in the province.

SURABHI,
Dec. 15th, 1894.

118. The same paper says that Mr. Cotton has made Dr. Payne in a manner admit that he is hostile to the Calcutta Municipality owing to the influence of the Bengali Commissioners in it. For this reason Mr. Beverley is very angry with Mr. Cotton, and complains that Mr. Cotton has insulted the Doctor. The writer does not think that Dr. Payne has been insulted, and is glad that Mr. Cotton has given a satisfactory reply to Mr. Beverley's memorandum.

Mr. Cotton and Dr. Payne.

SURABHI.

119. The same paper says that the abolition of the duties on salt used for soap manufacture and other manufactures by Lord Ripon at the request of some manufacturers of soap in Bombay shows how anxious he is for the improvement of native manufactures.

Lord Ripon and native manufactures.

SURABHI.

120. The same paper says that never was such enthusiasm and such a crowd seen at the Town Hall as was seen on the day of the meeting called for voting an address to Lord Ripon.

The meeting at the Town Hall for voting an address to Lord Ripon.

SURABHI.

121. The same paper says that all classes of natives went to welcome Lord Dufferin. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin's faculty of sympathy with foreigners will enable him to understand the grievances of Indians. The writer also hopes that he will not listen to the evil counsels of the selfish Anglo-Indians who are hostile to natives.

Lord Dufferin.

SURABHI.

122. The same paper says that India will be ever grateful to Lord Ripon, because he proclaimed more courageously than any other Viceroy that India should be ruled according to the Queen's Proclamation. The name of Lord Ripon will be remembered as that of the most beneficent ruler of India, because he has infused life in the Indian nation by his just and liberal measures. The writer hopes that Lord Ripon will continue to serve India from England.

Lord Ripon.

SURABHI.

123. The same paper cordially welcomes Lord Dufferin in the name of the people of Bengal, and reminds him of his promise that "no act or thought of mine shall be unworthy of my country and its Sovereign," and of the Queen's command to him that he should be always anxious to benefit all classes of Indians. The writer also reminds him of the promise he made in Bombay that neither fear nor the desire of gaining favour would ever make him forsake the policy which he thought was calculated to benefit the millions entrusted to his care. The writer says that if Lord Dufferin listens to the advice of the Anglo-Indians who are narrow-hearted and desirous of domineering over natives, he will not be able to benefit India. He also reminds Lord Dufferin that the English paper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, too, has said the same thing. Lord Dufferin will be astonished at the number of defects in the British administration of India and at the large number of partial and unjust public measures. The duty of a Viceroy of India is to reform the system of administration and not to keep the peace. The peace-loving Indians are peaceful of themselves.

Welcome to Lord Dufferin.

PRABHAT,
Dec. 16th, 1894.

124. The *Prabhāti*, of the 16th December says that up to this time the Judges of the High Court were remarkable for their impartiality. They were remarkably free from party spirit. But under the leadership of Sir Richard Garth they

The Judges of the High Court.

are becoming partizans, and the respect of the people for the highest Court of Judicature in the land is being lowered. The writer is struck dumb to hear that though the European Judges of the High Court were specially invited at Belgachhia, none of them were present on the occasion.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 16th, 1884.

125. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 16th December, protests against the statement made by the Editor of the *Statesman* that he has never heard of zemindars oppressing raiyats. The writer adduces an instance in which the naib of a zemindari in the Raniganj sub-division belonging to Her Highness the Maharani Suarnamayi was accused by the raiyats of Ekhra before the Magistrate of the district of various acts of oppression, such as fining, beating, levying illegal cesses, and so on. The Magistrate was so much impressed with the story of the oppression that he ordered a constable to be stationed at Ekhra, and ordered the naib not to leave his kachhari, but the naib managed to escape after some time. The writer is sorry that so much oppression should exist in the zemindary of a lady so celebrated for her munificence.

Oppression upon the raiyats.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

126. The same paper says that the town of Burdwan has obtained at the hands of Government the privileges both of electing their Commissioners and of electing their Chairman. But the writer is sorry that some people are very anxious to have the Magistrate or some one among his subordinate Magistrates in the chair, though there are men among the Commissioners who can be safely put in charge not only of a city but of a district.

The Burdwan Municipality.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

127. The same paper says that of all Governors-General that came out to India, Lord Ripon has succeeded in winning the hearts of the people to the greatest extent.

Lord Ripon.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

128. The same paper is glad to find that Mr. English, the Joint-Magistrate of Raniganj, has been deputed to enquire into the grievances of the labourers on the relief works at Setarampore, which were ventilated in its columns, and that Mr. English has requested the Editor to be present on the occasion. The Editor has deputed an able man to be present on the spot.

The relief labourers at Setarampore.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

129. A correspondent writing to the same paper is sorry to notice that the suffering of the people in some of the villages towards the north and the south of Cutwahas become so great as to necessitate the opening of relief works very speedily.

Famine in Cutwa.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

130. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Amadpore says that people are suffering greatly from want of food in the villages of Bara Palashan, Chhota Palasan, Muzapore, Konda, Karuri, Sigram, Samunti, and Baste. The sufferings of the people of Bara Palashan are the greatest.

Scarcity in Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

131. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the town of Baraset is overgrown with jungle infested with rabid jackals.

Rabid jackals in Baraset.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

132. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that there are many tigers in Santipore. Their noise makes it impossible to sleep at night. Government is held responsible for this state of things. The writer asks Government to order the clearing of jungle in every quarter of the town, and to see that the orders are strictly carried out.

Tigers in Santipore.

133. A correspondent writing to the *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 17th December, urges the necessity of changing the Secretary of the Maju School, in the district of Howrah. The present Secretary does not know English, and ill-treats the teachers very greatly.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 17th, 1884.

134. The same paper says that it has always complained of the indifference of the rulers of India. Whenever an Indian question is brought before the Parliament the members fall asleep. Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Bright took great interest in the affairs of this country, but Mr. Fawcett is dead. There is only Mr. Bright left to take any interest in India. The writer hopes that the English *Statesman* will take increasing interest in India from this time.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

135. The *Prabháti*, of the 18th December, says that Lord Ripon has not spared any pains to give effect to the good measures which should be introduced into this country at this stage of its progress. The Anglo-Indians opposed him, because they could not tolerate the idea that the native should make any progress. But no one can stem the torrent of progress. The writer then refers to an article in the *Pioneer*. The writer of that article advises Lord Dufferin to follow the footsteps of Lord Ripon, for in his opinion India can no longer be governed on the principle on which it has been up to this time been governed.

PRABHATI,
Dec. 18th, 1884.

136. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 19th December, says that Lord Ripon has said more than once that Lord Dufferin will make an excellent Governor-General. The Bombay speech of Lord Dufferin has assured the natives of his good intentions. Lord Dufferin says that he will consult the experienced natives and Europeans in all matters connected with the administration of India. This is worthy of the Viceroy, but he will soon find that the advice of experienced Anglo-Indians will always be against the interests of the 270 millions of the natives of India.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.
Dec. 19th, 1884.

137. The same paper, of the 20th December, hears that Mr. Finucane, a Joint-Magistrate, has been appointed Director of the Bengal Agricultural Department. The writer does not understand why the claims of the passed native students of the Cirencester College have been set aside. Is it because of their colour?

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 20th, 1884.

138. The same paper says that Lord Ripon was not only the representative of the Queen, but also of the English people, and therefore of the Anglo-Indians too. By honouring Lord Ripon the natives have honoured the Anglo-Indians also.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

139. Referring to the reception of the retiring Viceroy in Calcutta and other places by educated and respectable members of the native community, the *Samvád Báhiká*, of the 27th November, remarks that the reception was the first of its kind in India. No other Viceroy has so much endeared himself to the people of this country.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Nov. 27th, 1884.

140. The same paper says:—Though the proceedings of the Balasore Municipality in connection with the new election scheme passed off quietly and ended successfully, efforts were not wanting in certain quarters of that municipality to induce the electors to elect certain persons by unfair means.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

141. The *Utkal Dípiká*, of the 29th November, urges the zemindars of the Cuttack district to create a fund for the protection of the ryots from canal revenue

UTKAL DÍPIKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

oppressions, and points out that they ought to follow the example of Rai Baidyanath Pandit Bahadur, who has already contributed Rs. 500 towards the above object.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

142. Referring to the examination of candidates for clerkships in Government offices, the same paper remarks that a large number of successful candidates in the higher grade has been sitting idle since the last nine months, while many outsiders have been appointed as clerks in the public service. It therefore proposes that a certain allowance should be granted to the passed candidates so long as they remain unemployed.

The Secretariat clerkship examination.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

143. The same paper highly praises His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for taking proper steps to meet the impending famine that threatens

Mr. Thompson and famine.

certain districts of Bengal.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

144. The same paper is sorry to learn that Liverpool salt is making its way into Balasore and Mohurbhunj, thereby driving the country manufactured salt out of the market. It therefore advises the salt contractors of Balasore to manufacture and supply salt at a cheaper rate.

The use of Liverpool salt in Orissa.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

145. A correspondent, of the same paper, named Dinanath Banerjee, writes a long letter, pointing out that the present Uriya Translator to the Bengal Government is quite unfit to discharge the responsible duties of his post, to which the monthly paper, named the *Sebaka*, replies by remarking that this letter is "unequalled for its spirit of vengeance and its scurrilous, false, and libellous contents."

Government Uriya Translator.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

146. The *Utkul Darpun*, of the 2nd December, together with its contemporaries, is urging the people of Orissa to send memorials to His Excellency the retiring

Lord Ripon.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India, showing their loyalty and gratitude for the interest he took in the cause of the natives of India. A poem written in honor of Lord Ripon occupies two columns of this paper.

SEBAKA.

147. Referring to the proposal to divide the district of Midnapore into two districts, submitted to Government by Mr. Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, the *Sebaka* makes the following

Proposed division of Midnapore into two districts.

remarks :—

"Mr. Beames has discussed the question ably and exhaustively. What we suggest is that the proposed Hijlee district, whose inhabitants speak the Uriya language, should be attached to the Orissa Division, which now consists of three districts only. The Coast Canal, when completed, will bring Hijlee within the easy reach of Cuttack. In the same way we would like to have Berhampore and Sambalpoore, whose inhabitants speak the Uriya language, attached to the Orissa Division. It is a bad policy that seeks to violate the integrity of a small province like Orissa by splitting it up into different parts and annexing each to a province that speaks a foreign tongue, and to arrest the progress of national literature by weakening the strength of Uriyas."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 20th December 1884.